

the CANNON

October 7, 1981

University of Toronto Engineering Society

Vol. IV No. 2

Faculty Develops a Five-Year Plan

This year, Dean Gordon R. Slemon will present a unique type of report to the Faculty Council at its annual meeting. The document will deal with almost all aspects of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering (APSC) at the University of Toronto. Working from individual departments' plans, with Alumni, and with organizations outside of the University community, Dean Slemon has written a mammoth report making plans for the Faculty's next five years. The plan centres around a detailed budget breakdown of exactly where and how the Faculty spends its funds.

The plan is much more than an itemized analysis of the Engineering budget over a five year period. Instead, it is a new approach to the task of finding out where APSC is going and what goals are desired in addition to how those goals should be approached. "It is important for the Faculty to have a plan so that the community shares a picture of where we are going rather than [the Faculty having] an *ad hoc* posture with no priorities," said Dean Slemon. The plan would allow the Faculty of APSC to inform each other about what they wanted and did not want to do.

Dean Slemon stressed that the plan as written is still in the draft stage and it requires input from different areas of the Faculty before it became any sort of official policy. The five year plan is unique in the respect that it emphasizes the role of the

Faculty of Engineering with respect to the University, society in general, and the profession. Secondly, it evaluates what funding would be required to establish those goals. Finally, it addresses the problem of determining where the funding should come from.

"In the past," related Dean Slemon, "the University has expected 1-3% less income on an annual basis and consequently has told the Faculty to cut 1-3% of its budget. This cut has traditionally come in the supply and equipment expense and the non-replacement of retiring professors." This 'bits and pieces' approach cannot continue due to the continual depletion of the overall quality of instruction to the student. The plan describes the scenario which the Faculty wishes to reach and attempts, through the use of long term budgeting, to make the plan feasible over a five year period. The plan would also be flexible enough to be adjusted on an annual basis as required.

The plan contains proposals to bring industry and Alumni closer to the Faculty of Engineering. Through industry, it is hoped that the amount of contract research will increase to make better equipment available to us as they reap the benefits of student research. In finding the sources of funding for the five year plan, the Faculty is re-evaluating all sources of funds such as the government, industry and tuition. If none can increase their funding levels, only then will consideration be made as to what service/goal to reduce in priority. However, the plan's

underlying assumption is that no service or goal will be deleted without all venues of additional funding being exhausted.

When this plan is taken before the University of Toronto's Governing Council in November, the University has four possible responses. "They may say 'yes', 'no', 'no but', or 'yes but'," stated Dean Slemon. It is not expected that the University will disagree outright or agree outright, since this latter would be beyond the financial means of the University. However, a phasing-in of the plan amid negotiation and compromise is projected by the Dean. The plan does not ask for Engineering to be exempt from budget cuts, but proposes that its funding level will be increased. One method of increasing income is by increasing enrollment and there are current plans to enlarge the enrollments in Geological Engineering and Engineering Science. This is the start of an emphasis to be placed on increased enrollment in both un-



Dean Gordon Slemon addresses hut one of many gatherings. He has decided that a firmer direction is necessary for the Faculty.

dergraduate and graduate growing in size as more people seek greater technical sophistication while they are employed. However, full time M.A.Sc. and Pb. D. students are required as the shortage of highly educated

All disciplines will try to attract more graduate students due to the shortage of researchers that Canada will face in the 1990's. The part time Master of Engineering course is continually

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RESSA 1981 Successful

The Regional Engineering Student Societies Association (RESSA) held their sixth annual conference at Laval University. A delegation of two from the University of Toronto attended, in addition to representatives from Queen's, Western, Sherbrooke, RMC, Ottawa, L'ecole Polytechnique, Trois-Riviere, Waterloo, Concordia, McGill and of course Laval.

Friday, October 2 was a day set aside for registration of delegates and informal socializing. On Saturday, the business of the conference was handled with each engineering society describing its student fees, methods of collection, and services provided. The University of Toronto Engineering Society, as a basis for comparison, collects \$26 in fees from each member. All undergraduate engineers must be members and the Engineering Society fee is collected automatically by the University.

First year students pay an extra twenty dollars upon registration for Orientation and the Frosh kit. This year's budget for the Eng. Soc. is \$58,360. Concordia University has Engineering and Computer Science in a single faculty. Each

course there has a credit rating so that student fees are \$1.50 per credit. This means that a full time student pays fees near \$45 to the Concordia Student Association. Their Engineering Society thus has a base budget of \$28,000 with an estimated \$9,000 of revenue throughout the year. Because their campus is in downtown Montreal, space constraints are their major problems; Engineering occupies four floors of a single high-rise building. They do not have an exclusive engineering newspaper, but contribute to both student body papers. They no longer have their own handbook but write the engineering section of the campus wide handbook.

Sherbrooke's budget is near \$25,000 with student fees set at \$25. They run a food service which is quite lucrative and publish a handbook for Freshmen and a regular engineering newspaper.

Queen's fees are \$14.50 per student but they are currently under review. It is expected that they will rise to \$16 or \$17. Freshmen at Queen's must pay an additional \$37 to participate in Orientation. This gives rise to an annual base budget of near \$25,000. Queen's Eng Soc runs a full time pub on campus and are studying the possibility of adding

a food service. They also run a non-profit bookstore selling books to all of the faculties of the university. The Engineering Society of Queen's publishes a handbook (it is only 3 years old) and has a weekly newspaper. Although the paper is from engineering, all Queen's students are levied 25¢ so that the paper has a base budget of \$2500. A new idea at Queen's is the "buddy" system. Freshmen are paired up individually with upperclassmen to help "learn the ropes" of university.

McGill University, also in Montreal, levies a fee of \$15 per student and has additional income from locker rentals and photocopy operation of \$16,000 to have a net budget near \$45,000. Their services include monthly wine and cheese parties, pubs, Engineering Week and a formal for Grads. They publish a handbook, yearbook and the notorious *Plumber's Pot*.

Levying a fee of only \$8 per student, Laval University's Engineering and Science students union gets money also from their lucrative businesses to have a budget of \$35,000 per year. They run a coffee service with snack food available. They have a radio station in conjunction

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This Month

Engineering Forum: Sexism

We have all heard and read about women's campus groups protesting the publication of the *Toke Oike*. Although the Engineering Society prints a controversial newspaper, are engineering students really sexist at heart?..... page 4

Women Engineers

In recent years the number of women in Engineering has climbed dramatically. The increase in numbers still doesn't make it easier for the individual woman to decide how she will organize her goals..... page 2

Eng. Soc. [almost] Inc.

Even though the incorporation procedure was started early last year, legal difficulties and paperwork have delayed the official change of status. What remains to be done and what will happen are both explained..... page 6

the CANNON

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THE CANNON encourages submissions; please type or write legibly. Deadline for articles is one week before publication date, notices and letters by 5:00 p.m. the Friday prior to publication. Comments on THE CANNON or articles appearing in it are appreciated. The editors reserve the right to edit letters for brevity.

Letters

I have become aware of a very sad situation on campus. I speak in reference to the amazing amount of apathy that is so common in colleges and faculties.

Speaking on behalf of myself and Sherry Pajari, who was the Nursing director as well as Metro Toronto chairman of Shinerama '81, I feel that we did just about everything possible to make this year's Shinerama a success.

After contacting all of the student councils at U of T at least twice during the summer, we only received two replies: one from St. Michael's College and the other from the Faculty of Education.

This would have been understandable had the other campus groups been involved in some other cause. After all, Cystic Fibrosis is not the only worthy charity in existence; but it seems that most campus organizations were involved in nothing at all.

I am in my third year and for the first time I felt shame in

being a U of T student. There we are, the most prestigious university in the country, in the largest city, with one of the highest standards, and yet we are not able to get together and work as a team to help a worthy cause.

The University of Western Ontario raised \$43,764 last week in their Shinerama effort. I doubt very much that we could beat that by totalling all of the money raised for all causes from all groups.

I must point out that we did not receive a very high turn-out from our own faculties, but at least our student councils are committed to a cause.

Can we get together? Can we at least meet sometime and discuss what each college,

faculty or frat is doing? Can those who are helping a cause not coordinate an effort to pressure those who do nothing? Or is U of T a weak, helpless giant?

I respond this way because Shinerama relies on student groups to raise money. And I feel that the University of Toronto can do it.

If we cannot raise a respectable amount of money for a good cause, then this University will continue to lack a very important element: spirit.

Wayne Levin
Engineering III
Shinerama Director '81
University of Toronto



The Challenge for Women Engineers

By Lee Scott
MECH ENG 8T3

Long a bastion of the male members of society, Engineering has seen the number of women entering the profession rapidly increase in the past twenty years. However, the female to male ratio in engineering schools across Canada remains very low when compared to that of other professional faculties such as law, dentistry or medicine. In many respects, following an engineering career is an atypical route for career-oriented women in our society. This opens many exciting possibilities as well as many problems for the female engineer.

At the University of Toronto in 1960/61 only 0.4% of the entire engineering student population were women, and by 1971/72 this percentage had increased to only 1.4%. However within the last ten years this number has risen to the present level of 10.7%. This sudden increase gives good reason to be enthusiastic about the possibilities of women in engineering yet they remain a very small portion of the student body. Moreover, in specific

disciplines there are often fewer than 10% women within the department. As an example there are presently enrolled in Chemical engineering 88 girls while there are only 30 in either Civil or Mechanical engineering which are programmes of nearly equal student enrollment.

These last statistics seem to imply that even for women who have chosen a field which is traditionally male oriented there are disciplines which are historically considered to hold more attraction for the female. These disciplines are often the ones which do not demand on-site labour such as geological field work, construction work, mining, and heavy industry. It is a natural progression that there are far more women engineers found working for governmental and educational institutions, or higher technology industries rather than such heavy industries as steel making, mining, exploration and the like.

A longitudinal study carried out by Dormer Ellis, a professional engineer and researcher with the University of Toronto, has revealed many in-

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the Engineering Society Presents

The President of the University

James Ham

to speak at the
Wallberg Building
Room 116
12:30 to 1:30 p.m.
A question period will follow

Sandford Fleming Rises Again

The Sandford Fleming Building: built in 1906-1908 and destroyed by a raging fire on the evening of February 11, 1977. The building had been used extensively right up until the fire by providing engineering students with laboratories, lecture rooms and the Engineering Undergraduate Terminal. The week in which the fire occurred, however, was Reading Week for the Faculty of Arts and Science. Lectures continued in the empty rooms of UC and the Sidney Smith building. Soon afterward, the Old Metro Library became available with the move of the Library's holdings to the new reference library on Yonge Street. Since then, the EUT has been located in the Engineering Annex while the Engineering Society offices as well as many tutorial sessions have occupied the Old Metro Library.

After four years of planning, fund raising, and reconstructing, the Sandford Fleming building will soon be ready for rehabilitation by the Engineering Society, tutorial groups and the recommencement of labs and lectures.

Currently, the Faculty is facing severe space constraints in some course areas necessitating the use of the Sandford Fleming building by the spring term of this academic year. From January, Associate Dean Janischewskyj forsees Sandford Fleming to hold tutorials, some lectures and some computer labs. Full use of the building cannot commence until May of

1982 due to further construction scheduled in the Galbraith-Sandford Fleming corridor.

The Old Metro Library will be vacated by all Engineering connected departments by the summer of 1982 according to the original leasing documents. The University of Toronto has since bought the Old Metro Library and intends to start renovations after Engineering moves back into Sandford Fleming. In addition to the Engineering Society moving into Sandford Fleming, the aerospace labs will be moved from the Galbraith building into the Sandford Fleming building. The electrical engineering computer group will take over the aero's present space while the Computer Science Research Group will also move into Sandford Fleming. The Sandford Fleming building will house the Engineering Library, the Department of Computer Science, the Forestry Library and even some holdings of the Sigmund Samuel Library. Dean Janischewskyj confirmed the use of the Sandford Fleming Building for the Ontario Engineering Design Competition (OEDC) to be held in March. The competition gives undergraduate students the chance to tackle real world engineering problems and issues. The Sandford Fleming building provides an ideal central location for the focus of the competition.

The history so richly preserved in reconstructing the building will be reflected by an historic monument to be erected in front of the building, facing King's College Road. This monument



The Sandford Fleming building will soon have its restorations completed. By January, classes start using the new facilities.

will be a meridian strip and it will commemorate the original site of the Old Magnetic Observatory (now the SAC building).

Engineering Alumni are also involved in the rebuilding of the

Sandford Fleming building. They have prepared the installation of a Hall of Distinction containing displays and biographies of famous graduates of the School of Applied Scien-

ce. The Official opening ceremony for the building, in spite of its hurried occupancy, is scheduled for Friday, June 11, 1982.

Women in Engineering

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interesting facts about these women who have chosen to become engineers. It was reported that the people most likely to

dissuade girls from enrolling in engineering programmes are mothers and secondary school guidance personnel. Often likely also is the case where although a girl has definitely chosen engineering, she will be advised to choose one of the softer engineering disciplines.

In a society where the family remains the most basic and vital social unit the dilemma often facing a professional female engineer is whether to continue working or to become a wife and mother. The solutions that various women engineers have chosen are well-documented by Dorner Ellis and prove to reveal

many alternatives to a difficult problem. Engineers who have chosen to be mothers, as well, have continued to keep abreast of the engineering events by working part-time for consulting firms, the hiring of domestic staff, studying part-time for a graduate degree or starting up their own business by lecturing or writing articles. It is interesting to note that whenever a woman takes none of these options she either completely immerses herself in engineering with no family or she is totally divorced from the engineering world to become a mother.

Five Year Plan

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technical people grows from problematic to extremely so. This problem is not a new one but the situation is growing desperate. In order to maintain post-graduate interest, stipends must be raised to at least in sight of the level of starting salaries in industry. The problem is faced in the Dean's five year plan but without a definite solution; perhaps the interaction of the departments in finalizing the five year plan will determine a course of action or partial solution.

The five year plan will head in its present form to the annual full Faculty Council meeting on October 22 where it will be officially

presented. Here the plan will be revised and edited. On November 18, a debate amongst the executive Faculty members will take place to finalize any controversial aspects of the plan before its approval and transfer onto Simcoe Hall. The University's subcommittee on planning will then read the plan and make recommendations to the Governing Council.

The plan, as Dean Slemon has produced it, covers the period from 1980 to 1985. "After that," said the Dean, "the next plan is up to my successor. He will take actions which he feels are appropriate to meet the inevitable shifting priorities and changing times."

MITEL DEADLINE DEAD

It's a busy life. But now it's a little less busy. Through the cooperation of the University of Toronto Placement Office, the DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS FOR MITEL INTERVIEWS HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO OCTOBER 8, 1981.

BEYOND THAT DATE: Applications sent directly to Paul Fortier, (address below) and received no later than OCTOBER 13, will also be included in the pre-screening process. (MITEL on-campus interviews will be conducted on October 19 and 20th.) We hope this added flexibility is useful to you. Now here's that address:



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Engineering Forum

Sexism and Engineers

by Julie Kalmykov

Special to the CANNON

In the past several years there has been much media focus on sexism in contemporary society, especially as it applies to women. The media do not deny that males are also victims of sexist attitudes, but the implications are far more serious for females in various sectors, especially in the labour force. Therefore, a corresponding amount of media focus has been on the repercussions that sexist attitudes have had on women.

Similarly, in the University of Toronto in the past couple of years, there has been much concern in women's groups about sexist attitudes on campus. These groups have had some support from various individuals of both sexes. They have collectively headed a critical attack on the student engineering paper, The Toike Oike, which they assert displays sexist attitudes toward women. The engineering students have various comments pertaining to this allegation and they will be dealt with later in the paper. As the subject matter as sexism is so wide-spread as to involve the general population, as well as students on the campus, this paper strives to serve an important function. It is to make known the current existence or absence of sexist attitudes of young adult males registered in a male-dominated university program towards women. The social institutions of the university program towards women. The social institutions of the university, the work force and the family will be considered in relation to women's roles in society.

It was considered pertinent to choose male undergraduate engineering students to partake in the following interviews as it is typically thought that they display overly-sexist attitudes. The study undertaken attempts to shed an objective light on their actual collective attitudes, as it is felt that there is a lack of this type of information available. It will be ascertained to what extent their stereotype of sexism is true. The findings of the interviews may or may not complement the observations in the literature of men's or society's attitudes towards women. This could be due to the fact that only a small, highly specific sampling of subjects was taken and because social change is continually colouring attitudes.

This paper will attempt to reveal the facts as they stand and to account for them. These objectives are inherent in all sociological studies, as is the importance they purport to hold for society. The attitudes disclosed in the interviews may be viewed as being transferred into the work force and the family in the next couple of years, thus giving them a broader scope.

As these graduating students will be deemed professionals, they will wield a certain amount of power and it is instrumental to discover the nature of their opinions about women.

First it is essential to establish what constitutes sexism and to reveal that it actually exists in society. Sexism can be simply defined as a rigid assignment of roles on the basis of sex. That it prevails is to merely state the obvious. It is demonstrated in numerous forms, the most important of which will be focused upon: sex discrimination in the labour force. Many employers traditionally limit hiring for certain job categories to one sex, such as welding for men, either consciously or subconsciously. This limit undoubtedly applies to males also in certain occupations, such as nursing, but job restrictions in very few other occupations exist. In addition, most of women's jobs simply are too low-paying and too low-status for men to have a desire to apply for them.

More than one third of working women in Canada are employed in such "pink collar" ghettos as bookkeeping, typing and other clerical work.¹ Yet this tendency for females to concentrate into these and other low-status jobs appears to be cultural. In other industrialized countries, namely Russia, women comprise the majority of pharmacists, dentists and doctors — 95%, 83% and 75% respectively. Females comprise 28% of all engineers; in the U.S., the comparative figure is a mere 1%.² This could be part of the reason that more North American women do not hold high-status jobs. The reasons seem to be more sociological than biological in nature. The early learning of sex roles is an important example.

Age, race and ethnicity are factors which also must be considered when one studies working women. In the U.S., it has been found that black women have the same attitudes towards work as white women, but the only jobs they can find are so low-paying that it is more worthwhile not to work and to be supported by their husbands or to go on welfare.³ Age differences between the sexes show some earning differentials. In a detailed study of degree holders in Canada, female and male earnings differed according to age; the older the age group, the wider the wage differential was between men and women. This finding is mostly because in order to advance in an occupation, one ideally must have uninterrupted work experience and this typically characterizes a man's situation. A woman may leave her job to raise children, thus forsaking valuable years of experience and possibilities for increased occupational rewards. Her attachment in the work force is often inter-

mittent. However, this explanation cannot account for the finding that there are small differences between the earnings of males and females who newly graduate from the same field. One should keep these general factors in mind as one reads through the following study.

Introduction

The means of collecting data in sociological studies are variable, involving such methods as content analysis, case studies, questionnaires and interviews. Each form of collection has its distinct advantages, but due to the nature of this study, the interview was chosen to obtain information. It was felt that there would be more of an opportunity to elaborate on questions if the person chose to do so. It would also provide a more personal context than would exist if questionnaires were administered.

Method

The majority of the interviews were conducted on February 27 and March 2, 1981 in the Toike Oike office in the Old Metro Library. This particular location was chosen because apparently it is an informal meeting place that engineering students frequent to converse and do homework. Thirteen male students were interviewed and they simply had to meet the criteria of being undergraduate students and of being agreeable to partaking in the interview seriously. They were informed that their responses were being used for a sociology paper on the topic of sexism. All subjects were very agreeable about being interviewed and had more time been available, a much larger sample of opinions may have been obtained. No tape recorder was used because of the amount of background noise in the office and surrounding areas. Twelve identical questions, mostly involving women in various situations were posed to each subject.

Findings

The questions will be presented in the order in which they were given, accompanied by some actual responses. Some are quite typical of what the majority said and others are included to illustrate a point, or for the purpose of contrast.

Question 1: Would you still enroll in an engineering program if the male-female ratio were reversed, i.e., 10% males, 90% females?

There was a large 11:2 majority for the "yes" side.

Comments included, "Yes, because I'm here for the career, the prestige and the money."

"I'm here because I'm interested in the field."



"One ridiculous humour publication should not be enough to spur two groups into battle."

"Yes, I'm here for the money and because the jobs are in the area."

"No, because I'd be sceptical of my chances of getting in the profession after I graduate."

Questions 2: Do you feel that a female prof. has to "prove" herself more than a male prof.?

Yes responses: 4
No responses: 9

"No, some of our male profs can't speak English or teach; if a female prof can speak English and teach well I'd be more than happy to have all female profs."

(It was stated that many of the engineering profs had severe accents and were difficult to understand.)

"No, she wouldn't be there if she didn't know the stuff."

"Yes, she's going to have to set down that she's boss, but this applies to any prof. But a woman's in for a ribbing because everyone's male ... A woman seems more vulnerable."

"Yes, you would take a second look because it's uncommon. You would wonder about her intentions."

Question 3: If you and your wife both found jobs after graduation in separate locations (i.e. out of Toronto) what would be your prime considerations for deciding where to move?

Twelve out of the 13 subjects voiced the opinion that it was something that had to be worked out between both of them:

"There's no point in one person having a great life while the other is miserable."

A common response was: "It depends on who's going to make the most money and has the best opportunity for advancement."

"It would be based on mostly pragmatic reasons, such as economic ones. It also depends on the place. But I'm pretty flexible and it wouldn't come to an ultimatum."

The contrasting opinion was: "It's hard to say at this point, but the most important thing is my career. I'll go where I want to and do everything to promote myself personally..."

Question 4: Do you feel there is a need for women's groups such as women's liberation in our society? On the campus?

Overall, the students agreed that there was a need for women's groups in society; six respondents expressed affirmatives, while five others agreed that they were needed to some extent. Two replied in the negative. On the campus scene, women's groups were viewed more negatively as only two agreed that there was a need, seven said yes, to some extent, and four gave negative replies. The most common theme running through the responses was that of the feeling that the groups were too radical on campus.

"Yes, there's obviously a need, but they're too political and fanatical."

"No, there's not a need on campus because they blew everything out of proportion and they lost all credibility when they did such things as spray paint buildings."

Other points of view: "On the campus, there is a need, but there is a limit to their powers. But as consciousness-raising groups, they are needed."

"In society ideally there should be no need, but in reality, there is. Someone should take an active look."

"There's a need because they're out to change policy."

Question 5: Do you think the Toike's attitude to women is representative of most engineering students?

All respondents replied in the negative.

"No, it's an attempt at humour and doesn't represent real views, although some people may think so."

"No, it's just an extension of locker room jokes. We're bogged down with a hard workload and the Toike provides some relief. It's not the greatest humour publication, but we can read it, put it down and go on with our work."

"It's not the way we're thinking; it's only a part of the engineer's stereotype."

"It's a type of satire on life."

"No, not really. If it was, we wouldn't know too many girls."

Question 6: Would you feel more ill at ease working with a female engineer as a partner than you would with another man as one? Why or why not?

"No, because she's an engineer first."

"No, because usually girls in engineering are more competent because they have to really want it. A stigma still exists."

"Yes, it would be difficult, but not at the engineering level. It's different on the social level."

"It depends on the person. I can think of some guys and girls I wouldn't want to work with."

Question 7: Can most jobs in the work force be done as well by women as by men? (excepting those involving hard physical labour)

Yes: 12 No: 1

"Yes, there's no reason to think otherwise."

"No, women generally have to acquire more masculine qualities."

Question 8: What do you see as being the main reasons for the fact that the average woman make 3/5 of the average man's salary?

"Because most employers are reluctant to hire and promote them. Some believe that men are still the breadwinners and that women are working for extra income. Women generally have to empirically prove themselves by staying in as full-time workers."

"Up in top management the old men still have historic views."

"Women's rights are just coming into their own."

"It's based on tradition, rather than ability."

Question 9: Would you mind if your wife made more money than you?

"Yes: 3 No: 10"

"Yes, but I'd mind if my next-door neighbour made more than me. But my wife - that's too close to home; you can't marry someone you compete with."

"The more the better - I wouldn't mind at all."

"I like money so I wouldn't mind, besides what is made within a couple belongs to them."

"No, my girlfriend is going to be an M. Sc. before I graduate."

"Absolutely not; I'd love it."

An Engineering Science student commented: "It depends on what she went through; if she went through Arts and Science and got more than me when I had to work my butt off, I'd be mad. But I'd be at both males and females."

Question 10: If both you and your wife had full-time jobs, how much time would you consider helping with the regular housework? What factors would determine how much you would help her?

Eleven respondents state that the work should be split in half.

"It's a shared thing for both of us. If we have enough money, we can hire a housekeeper."

"We'd split the duties in half and tailor home jobs according to the time availability we have away from work."

"It wouldn't be a case of 'It's not my job.'"

"As much as is needed to be done. I'm an excellent bath cleaner and I had dish pan hands when I was 10."

There were exceptions -

"But I won't do toilets!"

"I won't wash dishes."

Question 11: Whom do you feel has the main responsibility for raising children?

Approximately half the students stated that they felt that it was mainly the woman's responsibility and the other half felt that both parents had the same amount of responsibility.

"The mother should quit work until the kid is in school. Day-care is stupid."

"They're my children too, so it should be both. But I never really thought about it."

"The responsibility has to be entirely shared - kids are too much to handle for one person."

"It's a joint job. Kids need a bit of both parents. Both have to get up in the middle of the night to change diapers."

"I don't like kids, especially babies. My wife has to raise them in terms of everyday things. In terms of values, etc. we both have to have a say."

"The mother should be with the kids until age 5."

Question 12: What do you think is a woman's primary role in life?

Most of the respondents expressed the opinion that this question was difficult but most answers contained basically the same idea.

"It's the same as a person's."

"Whatever she wants it to be."

"If she wants to be a housewife, fine; if she wants a career, fine."

"There is no one primary role. But a primary goal would be to be happy and to fulfill her desires and needs."

Discussion Overall, it appears that sexism is not as prevalent among engineering students as most people would think there to be. If one examines the raw number of responses in each area, for the most part, they indicate either egalitarian attitudes or objective assessments of the various situations. A few individual responses appear to be openly sexist and others seem to be more of a traditional nature than of a sexist one. It will be useful to establish some general trends which were found among the responses. The most practical method of presenting them is to divide the questions into the areas pertaining to women in the three social institutions that were mentioned at the beginning of the paper: the university, the work force and the family. Several points can be made about each area.

The first five questions will be considered as pertaining to women at the university although Question 3 is also concerned with women in the work force and in the family. The first question regarding enrolment in the program if the ratios were reversed elicited many encouraging affirmatives. Several students mentioned that they were taking the course for the high prestige and salaries the occupation offered. However, it has frequently been noted in various pieces of literature that as soon as women enter any occupation in great numbers, the prestige of the occupation decreases. Would this fact deter some of these students if they were once again in Grade 13 making their career choices? Perhaps it would. The last response cited indicates that the student is at least aware that there are biases towards the minority sex in some occupations.

Overall, it was felt that a female prof. did not have to prove herself more than a male prof. The comment 'a woman seems more vulnerable' however, displays a sexist attitude, as does "You would wonder about her intentions." If the prof were so vulnerable, she probably wouldn't have survived the gruelling years of educational preparation in classes that were in all likelihood more than 90% male. The fact that she is a woman shouldn't raise doubts that her intentions would be different from a man's. But the fact

that women professors are uncommon in engineering seems to be true; it was mentioned that there was only one woman professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering.

Most of the students opted for reaching an agreement within the couple as to where they would move if they found jobs in different locations. One important consideration for deciding where to move was dependent upon "who would make the most money." Since these students will be offered one of the highest starting salaries of baccalaureate holders, (a factor which led many of them to enroll in engineering) it is possible that they said "who" but were inwardly aware that it would probably be themselves. However, this is perhaps no more than mere psychological speculation. The majority of the actual replies were quite egalitarian.

"attitudes towards women's groups in society were generally positive..."

The attitudes towards women's groups in society were generally positive because they were not seen as being so radical as the campus groups and were "out to change policy." Even though it was only directly mentioned by a couple of respondents, the students obviously equated the campus women's groups with their battle against the Toike and this in all likelihood was the basis of most of the negative attitudes expressed. "But there is a limit to their powers" - one could almost finish the sentence with "in trying to squash the Toike." Perhaps some of these attitudes would change if the students would alter their focus toward other services the women's groups try to provide and if the women's groups would try to get a better idea of what the engineers were like by not only focusing on Toike content. All in all, it was felt that there was a need for women's groups in society; not as much so on the campus.

The Toike Oike is considered to be a symbol of the engineering faculty, yet everyone questioned stated that it was not representative of most engineering students. Is this not contradictory? It was explained that it is all part of their stereotype - that they are "rowdy", much more intelligent than the lowly "artsies", and women, dislike anyone who is not an engineer, etc. As one student put it, "We're little, but we carry a big stick and the problem is, the first year engineering students believe the stereotype." A few stated that some of the students they knew did see females as sex objects, but interjected with the comment that some men in society still perceive women in that manner. The students basically enjoyed the newspaper because it provided a type of humour.

Women in the Work Force

In one of the questions pertaining to women in the work force, the majority of students replied that they wouldn't feel more uncomfortable working with a female engineer than they would with a male. Those that said they would felt this way because of the socialization process which taught them that they

shouldn't swear or tell crude jokes in the presence of women. These students felt that on a social level it would be more difficult, at least in the initial stages but on the engineering level there would be no problems. The first respondent stated that he had never thought about working with a woman. Another subject commented that he enjoyed answering such surveys as this because it induced him to think about some things that may have important implications for him later. The findings that the majority of men accept the fact that women are equally capable are supported by the Report on the Status of Professional Women. However, they qualify the findings with: "a new female engineer is more readily accepted if the men have had previous contact with other female engineers. Familiarity breeds respect."⁴

All subjects but one agreed to Question 7, which asked whether the average woman could do a job as well as the average man, demonstrating a non-sexist attitude. Question 8 was designed to ascertain whether the subjects had an awareness of the extent of the wage discrepancy and the reasons for it. Indeed, a few expressed surprise that the figure was still so low. Their accounts tended to centre on the traditional attitudes of the decision-making employers in the top ranks. This is certainly one important fact that accounts for women's low wages, but it is felt that other significant points should be elaborated upon.

Women experience lowered cultural expectations of success and higher expectations of failure which can result in a self-fulfilling prophecy: "from those of whom little is expected, little is achieved."⁵ When a woman enters a traditionally male field, such as architecture, she finds that "expectations towards men and women architects are different ... If a man comes into an office, he is expected to do well ... On the other hand, if a woman does well, her associates and contractors are surprised."⁶

Helpmate Roles

There is also a perpetuation in the educational system of steering women into "helpmate" occupations, which, in the absence of role models, is the accepted concept of "appropriateness." This is seen as being a factor that leads a woman to choose to become a nurse instead of a doctor; a legal secretary instead of a lawyer. Although it has been found that they, on the average have better education than men, women usually enter fields which aren't oriented to the labour market, such as general arts or their training leads to traditional female areas of the labour force, such as secretarial work.

The earnings of female degree holders formed approximately two-thirds of male earnings over all professional occupations, but the ratio varied from one occupation to another. For example, female lawyers made 56% of male lawyers' salaries and female social worker made 91% of male social workers' salaries.⁷ These data suggest that with a female engineer than they earning differentials tend to be relatively high and vice versa. These data also show that dif-

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Eng. Soc. News

Inside the EAA

By June Li
CHEM ENG 8T2

Fall sports are off to a quick start and the winter teams, such as hockey, volleyball, and basketball are already announcing their sign-up meetings. The turn out for most teams has been enthusiastic. 260 Frosh sports sheets were filled out and returned.

Since things are just beginning, this is a good time to delve into the workings of the Engineering Athletic Association (EAA). In the past, the EAA has had a fairly low profile, except when it comes time to fill out your S points form and attend the S Dance. Some fourth year students don't even know what "EAA" stands for or what it does. Well, you should since \$6 of your fees goes to the EAA.

Following this article is a table listing the EAA members for 1981-82. In addition, the Eng Soc President and the two Vice-Presidents are ex-officio members. The EAA expanded its ranks last year with the addition of 6 more women's commissioners and a Director of Publicity. It is the publicity director's responsibility to achieve a higher profile for the EAA through displays, posters and articles in the engineering publications. The main display will be outside the Engineering Library, First Floor, Old Metro Library, until the big move back into Sandford Fleming. Intramural schedules from the Department of Athletics and Recreation will be posted weekly next to this display.

Most EAA commissioners can be contacted by leaving a note in their mailboxes in the Engineering Stores. Unfortunately, there is only one mailbox for all the women's commissioners while the publicity director does not even have a mailbox.

The EAA also sponsors the yearly athletic dinner, the "S Dance". Contrary to popular belief, not just the jocks, but all engineers, are invited to come. At the S Dance, awards are presented to Skule's winning teams and to individuals for outstanding athletic achievement. For class participation, there's the EAA Class Trophy, which is awarded annually to the class which accumulates the most points per capita.

Within the EAA, sub-committees are created to examine important issues in detail. Over the next year, committees will look into the EAA constitution, the S-Dance, furniture for Sandford Fleming, and the S Points and Awards systems.

This year, the Engineering Alumni Association will be sponsoring prizes for the Athlete of the Week, who will be chosen every two weeks. The prizes will be blue soft-side nylon gym-bags with gold straps and the Eng Soc crest on the side. The Athlete of the Week will have his/her picture in the Toike or Cannon together with a short write-up and will be selected on the basis of the game sheets filled out by the manager of each team.

The EAA hopes all engineers will continue to show Skule-spirit and that turnouts will be as enthusiastic as the ones past. While it is possible to sign-up for a sport after the sign-up deadline has past, please try to make up your mind early. When teams overflow, as in soccer this year and women's volleyball last year, it is difficult to enter an extra team; this can only be done if another interfaculty team defaults out. Only sometimes you do get lucky.

President: Dale Kerr
Secretary-Treasurer: Jim Piotakis
Director of Publicity: June Li

Director of Men's Sports:
Greg Scott

Director of Women's Sports:
Kathy Dumanski

The EAA

Commissioners

Ben Poblete	Soccer	Jeanne Young
Guy Armstrong	Football	Gia Antonacci
Rodger Martin	Basketball	Anita Bertol
Bert Testaguzza	Volleyball	Judith Vosko
Colin Doyle	Aquatics	Pam Selby
Mike Pitre	Hockey	Karen Wright
Bob Bowden	Squash	Sue Lo
Mark Thompson	Rugger	
Steve Cooper	Lacrosse	
Eugene Trusler	Skating	
Bruce Smith	Track	
Robin Augustine	Co-Ed	



Engineering Jocks dominated many intramural sports last year. This year promises to be even better.

Apply to the OEDC

The Ontario Engineering synopses will be inspected by an Design Competition (OEDC) advisory board which will decide Committee is currently accepting their appropriateness to the competition. All interested applications in all four divisions of the competition. Students should not be scared off by this; in most cases students should pick up a booklet the board's approval will be and application form from Ella, merely a formality.

A common misconception of Secretary, in the Engineering the OEDC entrants and those Stores. Applicants must submit a brief summary of their entries for the Entrepreneurial and both does not involve communication Communications categories. For skills. This is definitely false. With the burgeoning of design problem (submitted from industry) they will be attempting to solve.

In order to maintain a high standard of entries, acceptance into the competition depends greatly on the quality of the brief synopses submitted and the promptness of application. Entry

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Incorporation Still Incomplete

After months of work, the Engineering Society's efforts toward incorporation are nearing a successful conclusion. There is considerable work remaining to be done, but if plans proceed according to the present schedule, the corporation should be in place by the October 20 meeting of Council.

The formal name of the corporation will be "The University of Toronto Engineering Society". Approval has been granted by Governing Council for the use of the name of the University, and the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario has also given its authorization. Ontario law dictates that a

company using the words "engineer" or "engineering" in its corporate name must obtain a Certificate of Authorization as an engineering firm. This requirement has been waived by the APEO, on condition that the Society perform no engineering work for financial gain.

Processing of the application for incorporation could take up to three weeks. Once the approval is received, the Society's books must be verified by an audit, so that the assets may be transferred to the new corporation. This audit will likely cover the period from March 31 to October 15.

The incorporation process was begun last year. Originally it

was hoped that the procedure would be completed by the end of the last school year, but delays were encountered in getting the action approved by the Governing Council committee responsible for the matter.

Incorporation is desirable as a means of protection for the officers and members of the Society. Currently, the existence of the Society is not legally recognized. In event of a legal action against the Society, individual students would be sued. This has happened in the past. If the Society were incorporated, the Society as a whole would have to be sued, not a specific director. This protects the director in the execution of

his duties.

Incorporation of such a large body as the Society is a very complicated legal procedure. In order to speed the process, three people have been chosen to serve as the initial directors of the Society. These people will seek incorporation and become the three directors and only three members of "The University of Toronto Engineering Society". The assets of the unincorporated Society will be transferred to the corporation, and the three directors will vote to admit the entire unincorporated Society as members of the corporation. The "old" Society will then dissolve, and the three incorporating direc-

tors will relinquish control of the Society to the present administration.

The three people chosen to act as the incorporating-directors are David LeGresley, President of the Society in 1980-81, John Byrne, last year's Vice President, and Brian Baetz, 1980-81 Fourth Year Committee Chairman. These three were involved in the legal process from its early stages, and were retained to provide continuity and to avoid the need to make new applications with new directors.

The outcome of the incorporation proceedings, and the results of the audit, will be reported in the next issue of the CANNON.

More Sexism

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ferentials in male and female earnings widen as the level of earnings increases.

As one returns to the interview questions at hand, one finds that all the students except one said that they wouldn't mind if their wives made more money than them. Their actual answers demonstrate non-sexist attitudes. In most responses "I like money" was mentioned and this appeared to be the main reason for the negatives given to this question. However, the last respondent didn't want to "marry someone he had to complete with", either signifying a sexist or self-centred attitude. In the light of all the evidence in the preceding section above, it is unfortunately unlikely that the engineers' future wives will make more money than them.

Most students agreed that they would help their full-time working wives in the house by splitting the work in half or doing what was necessary to get it done. A study was done by Sarah Fenstermaker-Berk on the organization of the husband's household day in 1976.⁸ She didn't cite an average amount of hours involved in the daily routines, but she described a husband's morning and evening hours in quite some detail. She concluded that there were great similarities between husbands with working and non-working wives in terms of their morning activities. Both groups were fundamentally dependent on the household labour of their wives. In the evenings, the husbands' activities demonstrated greater variability. Husbands with work-

ing wives were more likely to be helping their wives in the kitchen rather than engaging in solitary leisure pursuits (eg. watching T.V.). Evening household activities began later and more were crowded into that time than they were for husbands with non-working wives. Husbands and wives were found to have an equal amount of household work tasks.

Approximately half the students felt that it was mainly a woman's responsibility to bring up the children. A couple held the view that a mother should stay at home before the children start to go to school, stating that daycare was "stupid." It is interesting to note that daycare has not been empirically proven yet to be either beneficial or harmful for the child. The topic of children brought out in half the respondents the traditional view of the roles of parents, in which the mother looks after most of the children's everyday needs. (especially diapers!) Comparatively, in the same study by Fenstermaker-Berk it was found that at any moment, child care would prevent both the order and arrangement of the wives' other activities. Yet the husbands seemed impervious to the demands of the children, especially in the morning.⁹ Thus it appears that men prefer to help more with the housework than with the child care.

The last interview question was ideological in nature and was meant to be very open to differing responses. However, replies were quite uniform. People expressed difficulty answering the question, stating that there was "no one role" and instead

answered in terms of goals or saying that it was no different from a man's. The responses did not contain any traditional sexist attitudes.

Therefore, the general findings indicate that these engineering students are not sexist. Admittedly, there were some individual responses that seemed to display such attitudes, but even a couple of these were questionable. For example, "I would do everything to promote myself personally" could be construed as a case of self-centredness rather than sexism. The fact that half of the students felt that women should bring up the children may or may not define them as being sexist. It depends on their wives — many women feel the same way. (i.e. they want to stay at home with their children)

Conclusions

The interview questions led to the overall finding that the subjects did not display sexist attitudes, but the questions did pose a couple of problems. Some of them were extremely leading; that is, they obviously pointed in one direction or the other. Assumedly the respondents answered as honestly as possible, but perhaps they didn't want to reveal any sexist attitudes to a female that are quite unpopular now in 1981. Perhaps they were anxious to shed the engineer's sexist stereotype. It would have been interesting to determine whether the same responses would have been given to a male interviewer in the same situation.

Another problem lies with the fact that the sample was very small and not strictly random. Therefore the findings cannot be taken as being representative of all engineering students or of

males in male-dominated courses. Also, such variables as ethnicity, religion and socioeconomic status have to be taken into account as they sometimes tend to influence the way in which one sees women. The hypothesis is that they influence opinions to a greater extent than the choice of an academic program. Most likely many other males in different courses would have responded similarly to these questions if these variables were held constant for both groups.

These criticisms should not negate the overall findings; rather, they point to error possibilities. But further research could be done that involved a larger sample so that the opinions can be said to express the majority of engineering students. It is felt this study is beneficial, both to those who believe the engineers are sexist due to the nature of the Toike, and to the engineers themselves. They have had an opportunity to be conscious of particular situations that may be relevant to them presently and in the future. A couple of the subjects commented on this very fact. They generally demonstrated that they understood some of the disadvantages that now face women, but believe that the situation is improving and that it will still take additional time for society to become more equal in its attitudes toward women.

The presented study will hopefully encourage others, especially women's groups on campus, to ask the engineers their own attitudinal questions, without placing sole emphasis on the sexist content that has appeared in the Toike. One ridiculous humour publication should not be enough to spur two

groups into battle. Finally, everyone should attempt to see beneath the stereotypes, no matter who they belong to or what they are.

¹Options — A Sourcebook on Employment and Education for Women. (Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Labour - Women's Bureau, 1978), p. 39.

²Sixteen Reports on the Status of Professional Women. (New York: Professional Women's Caucus, 1970), p. 24.

³Karen Wolk Feinstein, ed., Working Women and Families. (Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, Inc., 1979), p. 10.

⁴Sixteen Reports on the Status of Professional Women, p. 2.

⁵Sixteen Reports on the Status of Professional Women, p. 63.

⁶"Women in Architecture", U. of T. Women's Newsmagazine, (Thurs., Feb. 26, 1981), p. 5.

⁷Bill Ahamad, Degree Holders in Canada — An Analysis of Highly Qualified Manpower Survey of 1973. (Hull: Minister of Supplies and Services Canada, 1979), p. 107.

⁸Karen Wolk Feinstein, ed., Working Women and Families, p. 155.

⁹Ibid., p. 155.

Ahamad, Bill. Degree Holders in Canada — An Analysis of Highly Qualified Manpower Survey of 1973. Hull: Minister of Supplies and Services Canada, 1979.

Feinstein, Karen Wolk, ed. Working Women and Families. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, Inc., 1979.

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Sixteen Reports on the Status of Professional Women. New York: Professional Women's Caucus, 1970.

"Women in Architecture". U. of T. Women's Newsmagazine February 26, 1981, p. 5.

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OEDC

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munication abilities. Furthermore, a large number of engineers branch out in their respective companies to get into sales engineering (customer-distributor communication), and management (communication between manager and employees as well as higher levels of management).

The communication categories of the OEDC allows students to prepare and present a semi-technical paper to an audience of both engineers and laypersons. The two sections of the competition are potentially the most exciting because they are so open. Controversial engineering issues and topics may be discussed within an atmosphere of interaction between students, engineers and the public. Issues discussed may broaden the interests of and in the engineering profession in addition to enhanc-

ing the image of engineering as a whole, on campus and beyond.

The explanatory communication division of the OEDC aims to have engineering students explain and justify technical systems to technical systems to technical and non-tech people. Because present day technology often reaches the layman, this category is constantly growing in importance in our society. The editorial communication category requires the students formulate a policy with respect to some technological issue. The paper then presented is an argument expounding the point of view taken after careful analysis of acats surrounding the issue.

More detailed information concerning all four categories, their requirements, judging, and prizes is in the OEDC pre-publication available from the Engineering Stores. Interested students are urged to consider entering now, since the deadline for entries to all categories is Friday, November 20, 1981. Good luck!

RESSA

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with the rest of the campus and run a bookstore. This bookstore is non-profit but only handles books that the professors order for courses, i.e. they have no standard inventory. An annual festival immediately following the Quebec Winter Carnival is arranged each year. This festival runs longer than a week and involves both staff and students. Most impressive was Laval's arrangement for the purchase of beer. By agreeing to order from only one brewery for the entire year, and at a large quantity (usually 3500 cases per year) Laval has persuaded the breweries to sell them beer at cost as well as having the breweries pay for transportation.

This is done almost exclusively for promotion of the brewery. With this situation, the engineering student union can sell beer at 50¢ each and still make a profit; this is in fact a major source of their revenue.

At L'ecole Polytechnique, money is not a problem. In addition to an annual student fee of \$26, they receive \$35000 from government subsidies and make \$20,000 from their cafeteria and photocopy service. This gives them a budget of \$100,000 to \$120,000 per year. The money is spent on such services as a radio station, a party committee, POLY TV, and a weekly newspaper published 25 times over the school year.

The University of Waterloo runs all of its functions by term

due to the structure of their engineering program. Their student fee is \$5.50 per term and is wholly refundable. Including student fees and other revenues, the Eng Soc operates of a budget of \$13,000 per four month term. For the last six or seven years, the year end has shown a slight profit. Services provided include large off campus pubs, an engineering darkroom, a garage available for students to work on their cars, and a snack bar/coffee stand. From this snack bar alone, selling 15¢ cups of coffee, a profit between \$800 and \$1000 is realized. Similar to Queen's, a surcharge of \$10 is levied on first year students for orientation. They publish two engineering newspapers (extremely similar in content to the *Toke Oike* and the *CANNON*), a newsletter every 2 weeks and a handbook which is directly subsidized by the Dean's office.

A plan now in its second year is being implemented by the University of Western Ontario. Instead of automatic induction into the Engineering Society, membership is voluntary with a \$15 fee. These memberships are being made available only within the first four months of first year. The fee is also subject to an annual cost review. Between the Eng Soc membership fees, grants from the campus student union and generated revenue, their annual budget is near \$40,000. Services run by the engineering society include monthly thematic pubs off campus, a monthly

newspaper and a yearbook free to all Eng Soc members. Members in all four years of engineering appear in the book.

This discussion was the major focus of the conference. Most societies agreed that the largest problem was getting and maintaining participation in the societies' various sub-organization and committees. The dilemma is not a new one and there were certainly no solutions reached after one day

of discussion.

Following the discussion, the delegates attended a hilingual presentation of Laval's alternate energy program in wind and solar power. They described the general principles that governed both systems and gave technical summaries of the test models currently under study at Laval. These included a dual wind turbine called *Adam and Eve* (their study group has the abbreviation E.D.E.N. and the professor in

charge is Paradis). Further technical details will appear in the *CANNON* at some future date.

Saturday evening was capped off with all of the Delegates dining in Quebec City and then touring Old Quebec City's night spots. Due to time constraints, Sunday's wrap up of the conference could not be attended, but U of T's attendance will not be forgotten soon.

Engineering This Month

If you are organizing an event, or know of one, that would be of specific interest to Eng. Soc. members, please drop a short note about it in the Tiny Toke box in the Society offices or contact Ella at 978-2917. It will be listed here free of charge.

Yearbooks are on Sale

For those of you who did not purchase a yearbook last year, and were not a Freshman, your chance to own the Book of Skule 8TI is here. Go to the Stores and demand one of these classic edition books for only \$4.50. These books are special; they are the last things Reg Willson will ever print for us.

Applications for OEDC

Those interested in entering the Ontario Engineering Design Competition should stop by Ella in the Engineering Stores and pick up the OEDC pre-publication and entry forms.

Thursday, October 8 Blues Football

The Varsity Blues take on the York Yeomen at Varsity

Stadium. Game time is at 7:00 p.m., don't forget your seasons pass. Come out and cheer the Blues onto victory over our cross town rivals. LGMB to meet at the stores, 5:30. After the game...

Toke Make-Up

Once again, the University's infamous humour magazine is having its work session. Writers, lay out artists, photographers and all manner of idea people are invited. Free hooze and sex as usual. Anyone can come out. Even Duncan.

Tuesday, October 13

Engineering Society Presents

U of T President James M. Ham will speak at Wallberg 116 from 12:30 to 2:00. The topic is as yet to be announced. There will be time set aside for a question and answer period from 1:30 to 2:00.

Engineering Society Executive

The meeting will take place at GB 202, 5:00 p.m. Please be prompt as there is a great deal to discuss.

Friday, October 16

Engineering Pub

The Women in Engineering are organizing this pub for everyone interested in having a good time. The pub's theme will be "Wild West" and those wearing Western "duds" get in for half price. Be at Wetmore Hall from 8:00 p.m.

Monday to Friday, October 19-23 Blood Donor Clinic

The Medsman will again be accepted. The Manulife Cup will go to the Faculty which gives the most blood at the Medical Sciences Building. Come out and give a pint for the boys (and girls).

Thursday, October 22 Faculty Council

There is a full Faculty Council meeting in GB 202 at 5:00 p.m. All members are urged to attend; this will be an important meeting.

Saturday, October 24

Blues Football Road Trip

U of T students are invited to follow the Varsity Blues to Kitchener-Waterloo as the Blues play the Waterloo Warriors. Follow the LGMB (at a safe distance) to see this great game. Kickoff time is 2:00 p.m.

Tuesday, October 27

Engineering Society

Full Engineering Society meeting in GB 202 at 5:00 p.m. This means both Engineering Society and Faculty Council representatives must attend. Refreshments will be served.

Thursday, October 29

Car Rally

Sign up today for the Nth Annual Engineering Car Rally. Competition is for the Engineering Car Rally trophy and a great deal of fun and excitement. Plan to sign up.



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Eng Stores

Summer Jobs

DOFASCO. Third year Industrials and Electricals. Deadline for applications is October 20.

DOFASCO. Third year Chemicals and Metallurgicals. Apply on or before October 13.

Gulf Canada Resources. Second year, third and fourth year Chemicals, Civils, Electricals, Engineering Science, Geological, Mechanical, Metallurgical. Deadline is October 9.

Comlenco Ltd. Third year Chemicals needed to work in the Process Development Group in British Columbia. Application deadline October 16.

Imperial Oil Limited. Second, third, and fourth year students of any engineering discipline. Various positions. Apply on or before October 13.

Macmillan Bloedel Limited. Third year Chemical and Mechanical engineers for pulp and paper operations in British Columbia. Application deadline is October 13.

Fording Coal Limited. Second of third year Metallurgy, Mining, Mechanical and Civil. Third year Mechanical and Civil.

Process engineering positions for Metallurgy, Mining; general engineering for Civils and Mechanicals. Deadline for applications is October 22.